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## DECLARATION OF WAR!

**After a Riotous Session, House Passes a Resolution Granting Independence to Cuba.**

## SPAIN SAYS WE CAN NOT MEDDLE IN IT.

**The House Passes Resolution by a Vote of 322 to 19—The Most Disgraceful Scene in the History of Congress Is Precipitated by Republicans Attempting to Make Political Capital Out of the Crisis and the Outrageous Rulings of Reed—Senate Committee On Foreign Affairs Reported Favorably On a Similar Resolution Which Will Pass the Senate Today—Flying Squadron Sails Under Sealed Orders.**

Special to the Daily Leader.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—War with Spain is now a certainty. The house this afternoon, after a turbulent session, by a vote of 322 to 19, passed a resolution, reported by the committee on foreign affairs, "directing the president to at once intervene and stop the war in Cuba to the end and with the purpose of securing permanent peace and order there and establishing by the free action of the people thereof a stable and independent government of their own in the island of Cuba. The president is authorized and empowered to use the land and naval forces of the United States to execute the purpose of this resolution."

The senate committee on foreign relations reported a similar resolution which went over until tomorrow under the rules. The flying squadron left today for a "practice cruise" of forty-eight hours. The squadron was under sealed orders.

A cablegram from Madrid tonight says the ministry, which is in extraordinary session, has declared that the United States must not meddle with Cuba.

### RIOT IN THE HOUSE.

Special to the Leader.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Almost a riot in house. Foreign affairs committee reported minority resolution in line of president's recommendation. Tried to prevent minority report, signed by Democrats, from being read. The lie was passed, and Bartlett, of Georgia, threw a book at Brumm, of Pennsylvania. All in confusion.

### BAILEY DENOUNCES.

Special to the Leader.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Minority resolution asking immediate recognition of independence, and our army and navy to enforce it—practical declaration of war—is read. Bailey characterizes the recent disturbance as the most disgraceful in the history of congress.

### IT MEANS WAR.

Special to the Leader.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The resolutions adopted by the house today mean war. There is no other solution. Senate action is probable tomorrow. Most disgraceful scenes in the history of the house were precipitated by Republicans attempting to make political capital out of the extremely and outrageous ruling of Reed. Resolutions agreed on insist on immediate establishment of a stable and independent government and the withdrawal of Spanish troops.

### HELL BROKE LOOSE.

*Hollan Scenes Enacted in the House—Many Personal Encounters.*

Special to the Leader.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—At 1:30 the majority of the house committee on foreign affairs agreed to the following resolution, to be reported to the house this afternoon:

"Resolved, That the president is hereby authorized and directed to intervene at once to stop the war in Cuba, with the purpose of securing permanent peace and order there, and the establishing, by free action of the people thereof, of a stable and independent government of their own in the island of Cuba; and the president is hereby authorized and empowered to use the land and naval forces of the United States to execute the purposes of this resolution."

The Republicans on the committee

They were drawn apart. The speaker pounded with his gavel and with stern tones demanded that all members take their seats. When order was partly restored, Wheeler (Dem. Ala.) loudly insisted that his words be taken down, but he yielded to the appeals of his friends. A few minutes later, after order was restored, Bailey and Quigg, of New York, exchanged personalities.

Excitement was intense. Not in years has such a scene occurred as was witnessed on the floor of the house during the excitement. Books were thrown, Bartlett, of Georgia, letting fly a heavy cloth covered volume at Brumm, of Pennsylvania, which just grazed the latter's head and spent itself in the aisle beyond. The trouble arose out of the objection made by Bailey, of Texas, to the consideration of the resolution without a proper understanding as to the length of time for each side.

The rule to consider the resolutions adopted, 300 to nothing. There is no time or limit for debate in the rule. The debate was uproariously exciting. Reed acted like a madman and twenty members tried to speak at once. Finally perfect order was restored and the majority resolution went to a vote. At 6 o'clock the house passed the majority resolution by a vote of 324 to 19.

### SPAIN'S POSITION.

*It Denies the Right of the United States to Interfere in Cuba.*

MADRID, April 13.—At a special cabinet meeting this morning Senor Gullon, minister of foreign affairs, read to the cabinet the official text of McKinley's message, which was discussed at length.

When the ministers adjourned an official note was issued. In brief, the note sets forth that the cabinet has granted extraordinary credit for war purposes and has incidentally increased a grant on account of the artillery of Porto Rico.

The cabinet affirmed that the government refuses to acknowledge the right of the United States to interfere in Cuba, adding: "The doctrines contained in the message are incompatible with the sovereignty and rights of the nation, and are an interference in the international affairs of this country."

The Spanish government, however, expressed the opinion that it is not called upon to take action until the recommendations of McKinley have become specific acts. This it is considered by the Spaniards here that matters are practically as they were before the message was sent to congress, and the opinion is expressed in official circles that neither the message nor last night's cabinet meeting has changed the prospects of peace.

It is understood that instructions have been cabled to Hissago to carry the suspension of hostilities into practical effect, "according to circumstances in each district."

### THE POPE

*Is Getting Agitated and Uses the Telegraph Wire.*

LONDON, April 13.—A special from Rome announces that the pope has again telegraphed to Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, to use his influence with other sovereigns in behalf of peace between the United States and Spain.

MADRID, April 13.—The situation is regarded today on all sides, even apparently by the United States minister, as being most serious.

### UNDER SEALED ORDERS.

*Secretary Long Closes His Mouth to All Inquiries.*

OLD POINT COMFORT, Va., April 13.—The flying squadron sailed at 2 o'clock under sealed orders for the south.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Secretary Long, when shown the dispatch, positively refused to affirm or deny its

statement or comment on it, saying it was an inviolable rule not to refer to the movements of warships.

It is the impression at the department, however, that the squadron will go outside of the cape and there await any further orders, which may be sent it by a dispatch boat.

### GENERAL'S NEAR HAVANA.

HAVANA, April 13.—General Gomez and Garcia have started westward with 18,000 men. They promise to furnish 25,000 or 30,000 soldiers to co-operate with the United States forces in the attack on Havana.

Spanish officials are throwing up earthworks around the city and are strengthening the present defenses.

United States navy and army officials hope that congress will act promptly so that they can strike at once. Every day of delay is an advantage to Spain, while now it cannot help this nation materially.

### TERRIFIED AMERICANS.

HAVANA, April 13.—Today 500 American citizens called at the office of Mr. Lloja, the British consul general, asking protection. All were naturalized citizens of the United States.

Consul General Gollan and the vice-consul succeeded in calming the terrified people.

Nevertheless, the position of these refugees is extremely dangerous.

### HEARD IN SILENCE.

*How Senators Acted During the Reading of the Message.*

WASHINGTON, April 13.—W. E. Curtis in Chicago Record: It was interesting to watch the different senators while the reading of the president's message was going on. Everybody listened with attention except Mr. Penco, of Florida, who kept writing letters with great industry. Mr. Mills trimmed his nails. Mr. Cullum combed his whiskers and other statesmen addressed themselves to their toilets in other ways. Senator Hawley could not get his desk open and was a great deal disturbed about it. Apparently he had left his keys at home, for he sent a page to the office of the sergeant-at-arms, who brought a bunch of pass keys and fussed with them until he found one that would fit. Senator Cullum closed his eyes and folded his hands as if it were a prayer meeting. Senator Gorman wore the look of Buddha—an expression of infinite calm. Senator Wolcott dropped down on the edge of his spine, threw his head back and appeared to take a nap. He probably dined late last night. Senator Foraker was restless; looked in one direction and then in the other and seemed to be dissatisfied with the message. He said to the reporter after adjournment that McKinley was famous for writing weak papers, but this was the weakest he ever wrote. Senator Quay wore a white tie and otherwise had a clerical appearance, which suggested an old proverb. Governor Lowndes, of Maryland, stood leaning against the clock-room door, and not one of the forty or fifty clerks who occupied the chairs and settees was polite enough to offer him a seat. Pretty soon Judge McComas, the senator-elect from Maryland, came in and had the governor into the clock-room. Governor Upham, of Wisconsin, had a seat on the floor of the house. The message was received in the senate with no manifestation of approval.

### LEEDY ON THE MESSAGE.

*Great Disgust Expressed by the Governor of Kansas.*

TOPEKA, Kan., April 13.—Governor Leedy expressed great disgust today in speaking of McKinley's message to congress. He said:

"John Sherman is not the only imbecile down there in Washington. Six weeks ago the United States had ample cause for intervention, but we have allowed the Spaniards to out-general us at every point. We had the report of the committee in the Maine affair, which did not lay the blame on anybody, and now comes this message, which doesn't mean anything. What the President means by armed intervention with host independence I cannot see. I think the power of the almighty dollar has hypnotized and paralyzed the administration."

## THE WAR RESOLUTIONS

**THEY ARE PRACTICALLY AGREED UPON.**

**SPEEDY ACTION CERTAIN**

*They Go a Little Further Than the President's Message in That They Call for Immediate Intervention—The Situation Most Critical and War Is Regarded as Inevitable.*

WASHINGTON, April 13.—An arrangement has been practically effected by which the Cuban resolution may pass both Houses today. The foreign affairs committee of the House and Senate will confer before the assembling of congress, for the purpose of perfecting an agreement whereby the Foraker resolution will be substituted for the other resolutions. It will be modified by the elimination of the second paragraph, which recognizes Cuban independence, and other slight changes will be made to conform to the decision reached by the committee.

The Foraker resolution was as follows:

"First—That the people of the island of Cuba are, and of right ought to be free and independent."

"Second—That the government of the United States hereby recognizes the republic of Cuba as the true and lawful government of that island."

"Third—That the war Spain is waging in Cuba is so destructive of the commercial and property interests of the United States, and so cruel, barbarous and inhuman in its character as to make it the duty of the United States to demand and the government of the United States hereby demands that she at once withdraw her land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters."

"Fourth, that the President of the United States, he, and is hereby authorized, empowered and directed to use, if necessary, the entire land and naval force of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect."

The second clause is eliminated from the resolution, as it is proposed to report.

The struggle in each committee was long and bitter, with this marked difference between that at the Senate wing and that at the House and of the result: In the Senate committee, the Democrats, as well as the Republicans, participated, while at the House and the task was to secure harmonious action among the Republicans, so as to present, if possible, a solid front when the Democrats were finally called in for action.

The vital point of the controversy hinged upon whether the resolutions should go further than the President had gone and declare for the independence of Cuba from Spanish domination.

The Republicans of the House committee practically united upon a resolution which directs immediate intervention in that respect going beyond the President's recommendation and for the establishment of a "firm and stable" government in Cuba. Mr. Smith of Michigan stood out stubbornly for a recognition of independence, but the committee did not yield. When the resolutions were submitted to the Republican steering committee, they insisted that unless the words "and independent" before "government" were inserted, so as to read, "firm, stable and independent government," they would decline to accept it. Finally, assurances that this would be conceded were given, and if those words go in, plain sailing and harmonious action seems probable. The Democrats of the committee have agreed to antagonize the majority resolution with one declaring for independence and immediate armed intervention.

The ultimate independence of the island, without the recognition of the independence of the existing government, is the step which both committees are to take beyond the president's recommendation.

A significant feature of the day, in this connection, was the declaration of General Grover, of Ohio, the administration's spokesman, made during the debate in the House, that the President's recommendation should be interpreted as a declaration of the independence of the island from Spanish domination.

There is a strong impression that the debate in the House will be made short, to prevent undue criticism of the administration. In the Senate, it is impossible to predict how long the debate will run.

There is a general feeling in Washington among public men that the action of congress, as foreshadowed in the resolutions, renders the situation extremely critical, and conservative leaders of both parties consider war inevitable as a result of their adoption unless Spain makes a final and complete surrender by giving up the island of Cuba.

*Switzerland Bars Our Fruit.*

BERNE, Switzerland, April 13.—The government has prohibited the importation of American fresh fruits. This action was taken owing to the alleged presence of the San Jose scale in the fruit imported recently.

*General Grover Renominated.*

ATLANTA, Ga., April 13.—C. H. Grover was renominated today for the sixth time by the Eleventh congressional district. The convention endorsed the policy of President McKinley on the Cuban question.